The Role of Causative Devices in Creating Linguistic Image of the World

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to illustrate the role of causative devices in making linguistic image of the world. Moreover, some ideas are discussed in the following article about linguistic image of the world and the importance of language to show the culture of the nation.

Introduction

Every language has its own separate worldview, and a linguist is obliged to compose the content of expressions in accordance with that landscape. It reflects a person's unique perception of the world, which is reflected in language. Language is an essential factor in the formation and existence of human knowledge of the universe. As a person reflects on the objective world in the process of activity, he verbally records the results of knowing the world. The linguistic view of the universe complements the objective knowledge of existence. This set of knowledge, sealed in linguistic forms, is called the linguistic landscape of the universe. The concept of worldview (also linguistic) is based on the study of human perceptions of the universe. While the universe is the interplay of man and the environment, the worldview is the result of the processing of information about man and the environment. If the image of the universe represents an indivisible whole, then the landscape of the universe represents a set of different levels of knowledge about the world and the relationship to its objects.

Materials and Methods

The image of the universe cannot be understood through direct reflexes, it can only be understood through the "experience" of specific images. Although the worldview cannot be understood by "ordinary" cognition, it can be expressed verbally and figuratively. A.K. Kamensky described the linguistic landscape of the universe in general terms as "a logical-verbal product consisting of a logical (conceptual) and linguistic (verbal) model." According to Heidegger, the word "landscape" means, first of all, the image of something, "the landscape of the world means not the image of the world, but the understanding of the world as a landscape." There is a complex relationship between the landscape of the universe and the linguistic landscape of the universe, which reflects the real being. The universe can be imagined using space (top-bottom, right-left, east-west, far-near), time (day-night, winter-summer), quantity, and other means of measurement. Its formation is influenced by language, traditions, nature and landscape, education and upbringing and other social factors. The linguistic landscape of the universe cannot coexist with the special landscapes of the universe (chemistry, physics, etc.), it is ahead of other landscapes and shapes them. Because man understands the world and himself through language based on universal and national experience. In this case, the national experience determines the specifics of the language at all levels. Due to the nature of language, a linguistic view of a particular world is created in the mind of the speaker, and through it a person sees the world.

Some significant features of the theory of the linguistic image of the world are subjective, anthropocentric and cultural ways of interpreting the world and checking the meaning through the analysis of linguistic data (grammar, vocabulary, texts). In studies of the linguistic image of the world, relevant and inspiring terms developed by modern cognitive semantics are stereotype theory (Putnam 1975), prototype theory (Rosch 1973, 1975, 1978), ICM (Lakoff 1987), conceptual metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson 1980), image schemas (Johnson 1987, Lakoff 1987), cognitive grammar (Langacker 1987) and the famous conceptual/semantic frames (Minsky 1980, Fillmore 1984). Frame theory describes standard types of situations that can be defined as collections of cases (case frames). Fillmore proposed a new level of generalization when he explored deep cases (i.e., semantic roles). Also worth mentioning are the considerable similarities between some crucial ideas of Frame theory and certain Russian studies, for instance, those independently developed earlier by Ju. Apresjan (1967).

Image schema is a notion that first appears in the works of M. Johnson & G. Lakoff in the 1980s. The authors built a theory on a close connection between our everyday experience of repeating patterns and image schemas. The concept of the image schemas is ultimately derived from Kant's term Schema. [1.220]

Research and Discussion

The issue of language and culture is multifaceted and is approached differently by cultural historians, linguists, philosophers, psychologists, ethnographers and literary critics. However, the linguistic side of the issue is twofold, as language and culture are interrelated. Accordingly, two questions arise: 1) how do different cultural processes affect language?

2) How does language affect culture?

The famous Russian linguist G.O. Vinokur's thesis that "any linguist who studies a language, of course, the language he chooses becomes a researcher of the culture that is his product" has been confirmed since the formation of linguistics. In Gerder's 1770 Interpretation of the Origin of Language, the four basic phenomena of human activity are intertwined: language, culture, society, and national

spirit. Language, by its very nature, is linked to culture, and it evolves with society. The organic connection of language with culture makes it an important part of the national spirit. There is only a world reflected in language. Because each language reflects existence in its own way, then languages differ from each other in their "linguistic view of the world."

Causativization is typically understood as a morphologically signaled process which introduces an agent to the valency of verbs, thus yielding constructions with n+1 arguments. This clearly constitutes the core of causatives, and many languages scattered all over the globe have means of expressing this function. In addition, causative morphemes may attach to verbs without affecting the valency of verbs and/or the number of arguments in clauses in any way. Causatives and causation constitute a recurring topic of linguistic studies. Studies of causatives have focused on e.g. grammatical relations and formal treatment of the Causee in causatives, and the differences between various semantic types of causation including direct, indirect and manipulative causation. (Song 1996: 2 for a summary of studies dealing with causatives during the last three decades; Dixon 2000 also provides a good overview of causatives.) Causativization is typically viewed as a morphologically signaled process (expressed by manipulating the form of the verbal predicate), which introduces an Agent to the valency of verbs yielding verbs (and clauses) with n+1 arguments. This kind of definition has been proposed, for example, by Comrie: If the non-causative verb has a valency n (takes n arguments), then its causative equivalent will normally take n+1 arguments, since in addition to the arguments of the non-causative verb, the causative verb also includes reference to the causer of the action. (Comrie 1975: 2)

A macrotext consisting of a causative paragraph is also formed derivatively based on a specific underlying structure. The basic structure of a paragraph is one of its components. In particular, the basic structure of the above causative paragraph is its first component. Because the expression of causative action on a particular object is based on this operand. In turn, the derivation operation is not possible without the operator. The word "Turan" is the operator of this causative paragraph. After all, all paragraph operands become active through it. We can prove our point by the fact that these synonyms are used sequentially in the paragraph components, and we see that the syntactic relationship of the components of this text is based on synonymous means.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the linguistic image of the world takes into account the sociocultural embeddedness of language and cognition. So, every culture has its own keywords. Thus, the issue of studying the linguistic landscape of the universe is closely related to the issue of the conceptual landscape of man and his life, his interaction with the world, the conditions of his existence. The linguistic landscape of the universe interprets the different world landscapes of man and reflects the general world landscape.

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